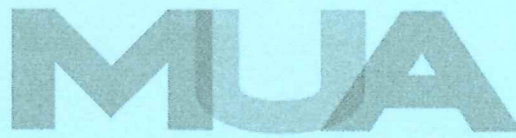


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**POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**MDS 503: SUSTAINABLE RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 31<sup>ST</sup> JULY 2024**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT write** on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided**

**QUESTION ONE**

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**INTRODUCTION: CLIMATE FORCING AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION IN URBAN LANDSCAPES: INTEGRATING DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC HETEROGENEITY**

Urbanization and climate change are the two major environmental challenges of the 21st century. The dramatic expansion of cities around the world creates new conditions for the spread, surveillance, and control of infectious diseases. In particular, urban growth generates pronounced spatial heterogeneity within cities, which can modulate the effect of climate factors at local spatial scales in large urban environments. Importantly, the interaction between environmental forcing and socioeconomic heterogeneity at local scales remains an open area in infectious disease dynamics, especially for urban landscapes of the developing world.

The ways in which nations define what is urban and what is rural can vary significantly; the boundaries of urban settlements are not as clearly defined as the administrative delimitations. The village magnet hypothesis, whereby peri-urban development appears to be attracted to pre-existing villages that already have basic levels of critical services. Hence, they often become the nuclei of fast-growing, densely populated pockets. Peri-urban areas are lacking a precise definition and a comprehensive approach or framework: the terminology remains vague with a variety of definitions (e.g., urban-rural interface, fringe, continuum, periphery, outskirts, hinterland, edgelands). Some studies describe the peri-urban as a type of land use or a land use dynamic, functioning as a "divide" between city and countryside (the urban fringe theory).

Others refer to it as the dynamic and fast transformation of rural land into urban land (the sprawl approach). Peri-urban areas are often understood to be mixed areas under an urban influence but with a rural morphology from a European perspective, whereby in the Global South, the "peri-urban interface" relates to newly urbanized zones at the fringes of cities. In light of enhancing sustainable development of (urban) areas, peri-urban zones play a critical role at a global level. Due to the complex characteristics of peri-urban areas, studies have addressed multiple dimensions of spatial change, mobility, identity, and economic activities. Approaches

describing and defining the urban-rural interface range from focusing on morphology and land use characteristics to socio-economic or cultural transitions. Although the dynamics and characteristics of peri-urban areas and processes might be regionally specific conceptual models of patterns and dynamic trends can be applied independently from regional specifics. Globally, a substantial number of studies.

**Required:**

- a) In relation to the case above, argue out approaches describing the urban-rural interface. **(10 Marks)**
- b) Urbanization and climate change are the two major environmental challenges of the 21st century. Expound on the statement. **(10 Marks)**
- c) Interrogate the concept of Rural development as a policy for Sustainability agriculture. **(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Evaluate three importance of urban development rather than rural development **(9 Marks)**
- b) Discuss four issues of public policies and their effect on patterns of growth and change on rural and urban development. **(6 Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Giving relevant examples discuss six benefits of Population and resource management in rural development. **(9 Marks)**
- b) Based on the experience of market economies as regards to Hip approach towards distribution of land, expound on two types of strategies for fostering the growth of the agricultural sector. **(6 Marks)**

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Urbanization is one of the major driving forces behind the formation of today's land use systems, describe various forms of urban land use and its change over time **(9 Marks)**
- b) Examine three approaches of sustainable rural development. **(6 Marks)**

